

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE AMERICA.

The America arrived at New York on the 13th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st inst. The market remains as per last advices.—News from Australia represent the digging and trade as being brisk.—The conference still continued at Constantinople in relation to the Holy Places.—Heavy commercial failures have taken place at Smyrna.—There appears to be a universal strike among the operatives in Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, and at all the other manufacturing points.—There were 64 vessels at Liverpool advertised for Australia.—Arrangements have been completed at Glasgow to give Mrs. Stowe a public reception.—A deputation presented an address to Louis Napoleon from the London Merchants, expressing friendly feelings towards France. The Emperor made a conciliatory reply, and the next day gave the deputation a public reception.—The Madrid family was expected at Paris to meet a deputation from London.—Austria continues making arrests of Hungarians.—Eighty political refugees shipped for America from Genoa.—At Port Phillip flour was selling at 25cts per lb.—A Naples letter of the 18th ult says that Southern Italy is in a far more alarming state than many have supposed.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, April 16.
The Pacific arrived this afternoon at 6 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th. Sir Lucy Evans gave notice of a correspondence between the British Government, Spain, France and the United States, concerning the alleged Cuba annexation projects. Lord Campbell called attention to the address recently presented by the London merchants to the Emperor of France, which he characterized as an interference with the prerogative of the Crown, and a violation of the law of nations.

A schooner of 140 tons was run down by the steamer Minerva off the Isle of Wight, and all on board were lost.
The iron Steamer Duke of Sutherland was wrecked on the afternoon of the 1st, in the river Dee and from 15 to 20 persons drowned.
The steamer Great Britain arrived on the afternoon of Monday the 2d, from Australia, with 250,000 gold dust and large sums in the hands of passengers.
The shock of an earthquake was felt at Portsmouth on the 1st, and was also noticed along the west coast of France.
The steamer Vulcan, from New Orleans, and steamer Australia, brought £140,000 gold dust.

The difficulties in Switzerland and Piedmont with Austria and Russia, threaten further trouble. The part taken by France in the question is attributed to the refusal of the Pope to visit Paris. It is now said that his holiness has given positive refusal to visit Paris.

The iron masters of South Staffordshire have resolved upon a decrease of 2s per ton. A large fire occurred at Berkeley, destroying all the storehouses and 15,000 casks of wine.

The Berlin papers published a semi-official document stating that among the papers recently seized in that city, was the proclamation of the German Republican conspiracy, recently developed, with extensive stores, arms and ammunition. It was to have broken out between the 2d and 6th of April, and had ramifications throughout Germany. Arrests have been made at Kasterock in Mecklenburg and ammunition seized.

The Cologne Gazette says that Lord Westmoreland presented a note to the Austrian Government, declaring that England would keep an eye upon the proceedings of Kossuth, Mazzini, and other refugees to prevent them engaging in any more plots, and that if they come within reach of the law, they shall be immediately prosecuted. The London police are said to have a list of all the refugees in that city.

The Canton of Tyro is quiet. The troops quartered at Locarno have been ordered away. Numerous desertions, however, had taken place from the Austrian troops along the frontier.

In Manchester business is inactive for want of confidence in the increased price of cottons. Wright, Grand & Co. quote twists languid but firm. Broad-cuts dull. Wheat id. lower, and flour firmer.

Brown & Shipley quote wheat declined 2d, and flour 6d, and very dull. Cotton firm for American rates.

'The Constant Desires of a Political Horse Leech.'

Under this head the Cincinnati Enquirer shows how the great leader of Ohio Lococoism has been plundering the people of the State. Inasmuch as the lesser lights of Democracy declare that it is to Sam. Medary more than to any other man in the State that the party is indebted for its success, it may be well to learn officially from the recognized organs of the party, and the officers of the State, something about the character of the man to whom the L. F. party owe so much. We therefore copy from the L. F. organ of Hamilton County some extracts from the official report of Mr. Morgan, Auditor of State.

The Statesman, in alluding to that report said:

"If we can get a copy of the scandalous report of the State Auditor on this subject, we will appeal to the people for justice, as a last resort."

Thereupon the Enquirer, which says "the Statesman had a copy of the Report at the time of writing, published it, and says, "now bring on your appeal to the people for justice as a last resort." But we think Sam. will be in no hurry about making the "appeal," in view of the facts stated in the report. The report says:

Contrary to a rule which had been observed toward all other class of public creditors, \$14,259 was paid without receiving from Mr. Medary a statement of his account. On the 10th day of May, 1852, the Auditor being called upon, deemed it his duty, in accordance with a previous intimation, to decline making any further payment until a bill of items should be rendered for examination and adjustment.

On examining Mr. Medary's accounts, the Auditor found them to be based in part on a system of constructive charges, which he was unable to find any law of Ohio to warrant or justify. By this system the State is held to be liable to pay several times over for work which had been done no more than once. An illustration of its operation and effect, reference may be made to the printing of the annual report of the Secretary of State on

Common Schools. Of this report, 16,290 copies were printed.
The entire printing of these 16,290 copies of the Secretary's annual Report required, on all one type-setting; yet the bill of Mr. Medary makes five distinct charges against the State, as if the type had been set up by a journeyman five times, instead of no more than once.

The State is charged in like manner for times for the one "composition" (or type-setting) of other reports, as, for example, the annual Report of the Board of Public Works, of which 23,110 copies were printed.
The cost of setting the type for this was \$137.15; but the charges for five type settings is \$2,151.22.

These examples will serve to explain the system of constructive charges which the Auditor has failed to find any law to justify or sanction. Without entering further into detail, it may be briefly stated, that after allowing two "composition" charges (one for the House and the other for the Senate) for the reports printed by Mr. Medary, his bills still present, an additional claim for \$3,924.22 in payment of the third, fourth, and fifth constructive type-settings.

Mr. Medary's charges for the Senate Journal is but a small fraction higher than the proposals of the successful bidders under the law. But his charge for printing the House Journal (which he was notified by the House not to print) is \$727.31 greater than the price at which it was proposed to be executed by responsible bidders under the law. In like manner, his charge for printing the two volumes of Legislative documents is \$1,478.37 greater than the price proposed under the law.

The Auditor then goes on to point out Medary's over-charges for binding which amount to over \$1,300. Then he comes to the printing of the journals and documents, and shows that by unnecessary leading he has made an excess of nearly 600,000 ems of matter. He says:

"This calculation will show, also, nine forms, 216 tokens of extra press work caused by the unnecessary leading, and a waste of thirty reams of double super royal paper, besides folding, drying and stitching."

The whole report is made up of statements of facts of a like character with those above quoted. It is rich in figures and deductions, and will give the people of Ohio a clue to the reason why the State Printing has so long been a bone of contention in the General Assembly, and how it has happened that Medary has pocketed his twenty-five thousand per session. It was hard choking him off from the system of "constructive charges" so long and so successful practiced, and Auditor Morgan, himself a practical printer, certainly deserves thanks for faithfully standing sentinel, when Sam's long party was being again thrust into the Treasury, and honestly examining & adjusting at least one State Printing account. The Statesman has been the loudest of the loud to bawl "Galphinism" now let it "appeal to the people for justice, as a last resort."—*Marietta Intelligencer.*

CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE COST OF REACHING THEM.

We have received many more letters than we can find time to answer, asking us which is the best way of reaching California or Australia—what is the total cost of the voyage—which country proffers the greatest inducements to emigrants, &c., &c. We cannot answer these questions so fully and accurately as we should prefer to, but here is part of the information desired:

CALIFORNIA.

The F. S. Mail Steamship Line (Howland & Aspinwall's) dispatches a steamship from this port for Navy Bay, Aspinwall, (Isthmus of Darien, near Chagres, and the Atlantic terminus of the unfinished Panama Railroad) on the 13th, 20th and 28th of each month. When the regular day of sailing falls on Sunday, the vessel is detained till next day. The rates of passage by this route are as follows:

First Cabin \$20. Second Cabin \$150. Steerage \$65.

These prices do not include the cost of traveling the isthmus, which is said to be \$10 to \$24, and is probably much nearer the latter than the former. Passengers are landed free of charge at the Railroad Depot, Aspinwall, whence they must make their own way to Panama as they see fit. The Panama Railroad now takes them about half way across (to Gorgona) in two or three hours, for a horrible ride. This isthmus route has been very sickly the past winter, but we believe is now less so, but it never will be healthy, and can only be rendered tolerable by the rapid coursing of the iron horse. The completion of the Panama Railroad is promised for next August, when the horrors of "the middle passage" will be at an end. Arrived at Panama, the Pacific steamers of this line will generally be found in readiness to take passengers to San Francisco—we cannot now remember a complaint of unreasonable detention preferred against this line within a year past. Its agent here is Charles A. Whitney, 177 West-st. Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. of baggage free on the steamboat in either ocean, but he must run his own risks with it on the Isthmus.

The Nicaragua or Vanderbilt's line crosses the Isthmus from San Juan de Nicaragua, to San Juan del Sur, by way of the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua. The water route on this line is nearly 1,000 miles shorter than by Panama, but the Isthmus is here some 200 miles wider. The difference in time between New-York and San Francisco on these routes respectively is slight, but we think the Nicaragua has rather the advantage. Better allow a month for either. Its rates of passage, (including transit of person across the Isthmus), are as follows:

First Cabin, \$200. do. \$225 to \$250. Steerage (upper) \$120 to \$140; Steerage (lower) \$10.

Passengers board themselves from ship to ship in crossing the Isthmus. They are allowed 25 lbs. of baggage across free; for all over that weight, 15 cents per pound is charged. New-York agents, C. Vanderbilt, 9 Battery-place.

—There are two Opposition Lines by way of Panama, of one of which the agency is with Davis, Brooks & Co., 26 Broadway; the other with E. Mills, 51 Cortland-st. We believe both of these are responsibly managed, but we are not well informed with regard to them. They advertise through tickets at low rates, and regular connections with Pacific steamers at Panama.

AUSTRALIA.

There are ships departing from our port for Sydney, Melbourne and other Australian ports nearly every week, as mentioned in our Daily and Weekly editions, from time to time in our Weekly edition. Our country friends may as well consult the

Daily when they wish to ascertain at what time the next ship is to sail. The rates of passage vary, but are generally as follows:—Saloon, \$200 to \$250. First Cabin, \$150 to \$200. Second Cabin, \$125 to \$140, and still lower for steerage, where such are taken. But he must be very needy or very greedy who would wish to take a cheaper and less comfortable passage than a Second Cabin. There are vessels which offer to carry cheaper than the above rates, but they are generally small or slow sailers. The regular packets sail on the 1st of every month. Provisions are included in the price, where not otherwise specified. The length of the voyage is nearly as great as that to California around Cape Horn—say from 100 to 120 days—often longer than under 120. One or two steamships are advertised to make the voyage this season, and will probably make it in 60 to 90 days, but they charge higher rates than sailing vessels.

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL HINTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THOSE SEEKING PASSAGES TO EITHER OF THE GOLDEN COUNTRIES:

1. Have no dealings with runners of any sort. 2. Buy no ticket of straggling agents, or other than responsible persons. 3. Always pay your money into the office of some responsible company or shipping house, and be sure that you receive in turn the proper acknowledgment. 4. Take no ticket or receipt that does not specify the day of sailing, and none that specifies, "Accidents by the sea excepted." No such stipulation is needed to give the owners all proper protection in case of such accident. 5. Always visit and examine the ship, if possible, before taking passage, and if you don't know a staunch, safe, good sailer, have some nautical friend go with you and give you his opinion of her qualities. The voyage will be long enough, tedious, at best; and a week's delay at the start for the best vessel in port may land you a month earlier. 6. If you are assured that a vessel will sail within a day or two, and see that she has not a third of a cargo on board, it is safe to apprehend that she is not off yet, and will not be for a week or two. 7. If you should not reach your Ophir these six months, you need not fear that the Gold will all be dug when you get there. 8. If you fancy you are going to that desolate, broken-down, disappointed, despairing people are not so plentiful in California or Australia as here, and are doomed to be sadly disappointed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

session and resolute will; calculated risk and heroic resignation. And who were these brave men? To what "gallant" corps did they belong? Were they of the horse, foot or artillery force? They were Quakers from Clapham and Kingston! If you would know what heroic actions they performed, you must inquire from those who witnessed them. You will not find them recorded in a volume of reports, published by themselves, for Quakers write no bulletins of their victories.—*Cobden's Pamphlet.*

From the Ohio Journal of Education. To the Friends of Common Schools in Ohio.

Citizens of Ohio, who have confidence and hope in the capacity of the common school system to make our country more prosperous and our people more happy, will rejoice that a school law, so wise and liberal, has found favor, at last, with the legislators of the State. But let it be remembered, friends, that what has been gained is the result of much hard labor and personal sacrifice, not only on the part of school friends during the recent session of the Legislature, but also of disinterested private citizens, for many years past; and that the advantages now proffered to the people, can only fully be realized by the continued exertions of the friends of liberal measures.

Allow us, therefore, to invite your early attention to the proper administration of the new school law, as a matter of the very first importance to the success and permanence. Within a few days it will be necessary to choose the local directors and boards of education for all the county districts of the State; and it should be well understood, that the first election under the law will, to a great extent, determine its success and favor with the people. If the best men—men who are true friends of the law and of progress—should be chosen at the outset to constitute the local boards and the township boards of education, it is scarcely to be doubted, that, with the aid of the increased State school fund, an excellent school organization can be adopted in every township in Ohio, within a very brief period. On the other hand, the election of men indifferent to the success, or opposed to the liberality of the law, would, of course, thwart all of its aims at improvement.

By the abolition of a fee for a teacher's certificate, and the inconvenience, if not impracticability and illegality of private examinations, it is hoped that teachers of better qualifications only can find employment. Within a few months it will devolve upon the people of the State to elect an officer especially entrusted with the duty of guarding and promoting the great interests of popular education in our State. It is scarcely to be questioned, that the best talents and the best virtues which the country can furnish, will find ample scope for active exercise in the duties assigned to the State Commissioner of Common Schools. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the gravest importance, that the selection of this officer should be made with reference singly to his ability to meet the responsibilities of this station. No greater calamity could well, at this period in our educational history, occur to our common school interests, than to suffer partisan animosities and prejudices to govern the people in the selection of the man to preside over these sacred interests. It is greatly to be regretted that the provision in the original bill that avenue has been so changed as to afford even a poor excuse for selecting this officer from party ranks.

In view, therefore, of the interests involved, and of the manifest impropriety of making any man's political opinions a basis for preference and nomination, we whose names are appended below, practical parties of the State, would most respectfully and cordially present, for the suffrages of all political parties, the name of our highly esteemed fellow-laborer and fellow-citizen, Lorin Andrews, as every way worthy of the confidence of every good citizen of Ohio, for our first State Commissioner of Common Schools.

Mr. Andrews is a scholar. He pursued his collegiate course at Kenyon College, where he afterwards received the degree of A. M. Mr. Andrews has been many years a practical and successful teacher, a consideration of no trifling importance to one who shall direct the educational interests of the State.

Mr. Andrews has pursued the course of study required in the legal profession, and has for some years held a license to practice law in our State. Mr. Andrews has been almost continually engaged, for the last five years, in labors for the cause of general education in Ohio, and for a considerable portion of the time, at much personal sacrifice. These considerations alone, we think entitled to great weight, in comparison with whoever may now suddenly espouse this cause, in view of the honors or the patronage to be dispensed.

But, five years' experience we believe worth to the State more than the salary of an inexperienced man for ten years. Plans that are practical can be adopted without loss of time or money to the State. Wants that are now felt are now well understood, and the agencies to meet those wants can be most promptly provided by a man of the requisite experience. Mr. Andrews' capacity as a business man is such, as everywhere to command public confidence, where he is known.

Lastly, Mr. Andrews' integrity and honor as a man are above reproach or suspicion. A clear head, a good heart, and a wide range of active sympathies, are to be added to the qualifications before enumerated.

We therefore commend him to the confidence and suffrages of all classes of our fellow-citizens, and most respectfully and earnestly request the political papers of our State of all parties, to publish this circular, and then to place the name of Lorin Andrews in a proper place as a suitable candidate for all parties to support for the office of State Commissioner of Common Schools.

HEALTH OF VICE PRESIDENT KING.

MOBILE, April 14.

Mr. King, since his arrival, has been afflicted with severe spells of coughing.—Last night he rested well, and seemed decidedly better this morning, but his cough returned during the day. Should he, however, be no worse, he will go up the river to his plantation on Saturday.

ARE WE A GOOD LOOKING PEOPLE.—The editor of the Boston Post, as is well known, is a very handsome fellow. In answer to the question in Putnam's Monthly, "Are we a good looking people?" he responds as follows:—"We are not, personally and individually, collectively or generally known. We should say to every face answer for itself; only there are so many faces that 'won't answer.'"

HOW THEY TRADE.
The habitual and selfish use of so large a proportion of our Foreign-born voters by the demagogues who assume to be their leaders is one of the most revolting features of our Political life, and leads to the darkest portents of our Country's destiny. These voters are honest and patriotic, but they are ill-informed and grossly misled by those who assume the control of their voters.

The Troy Whig published the following letter some time ago, and its authenticity has not been denied. It is but just to say that Bishop McCloskey emphatically disclaims, for himself and his clergy, having given any countenance to the project or its authors, or being any wise responsible for their course. But hear them:

His Excellency Governor Seymour, of the City of New-York, Albany.

"HONORED SIR: We the undersigned, the Publishers and Proprietors of the Roman Guardian (a paper lately started in this city, and devoted particularly to the interests of Irishmen in America), do take this method of introducing said paper to your Excellency's notice.

"Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, and the Catholic clergy in general throughout this diocese, wish that we should remove the paper to the city, and there make it the radiating point of its influence and authority.

"It is our desire, we require funds adequate to the undertaking, and of which we are aware. Therefore, if your Excellency would think proper to help us in this matter, we do hereby pledge ourselves to make The Roman Guardian subservient to your interests at any future campaign that you or any of your political friends may be interested in. And no man knows better than you do the unlimited influence which a paper of this kind (already having a circulation of three thousand in this State alone) can sweep and command among the Irish citizens of this State or country.

"Trusting that your Excellency will give this matter your mature consideration, and give us a little material aid,

"We remain your devoted servants,"

"T. J. & B. B. MAHON,"

"Props. and Pubs. Roman Guardian."

"Here you see in what manner journals of this class are devoted to the interests of Irishmen"—that is, of any but themselves.

"They want money, and to secure it they promise to 'give it up' for the Governor or his friends—whether he sustains the Canal Policy, as he did in former years, or lends himself to the service of its deadly enemies, as at present. Irishmen in America! how long are you to be trotted out for sale in this fashion!"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The unusual quiet town of Fulton has for some time past been the scene of a great many "spiritual manifestations," which have caused considerable excitement in that locality. Two persons have been expelled from the Methodist Church and others, have voluntarily left; because they made spiritualism their religion. Tables have been turned and overturned, and stamped at an astonishing rate. One man's boots were jerked off and his toes nearly pulled out of joint by some mysterious, invisible agency!—*Cin. Com.*

SOUTHERN CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS.—Among the subjects contemplated by the Southern Convention, which is to assemble at Memphis on the first Monday in June, are the following:

The establishment of a continental depot of cotton in opposition to Liverpool. The direct exportation of cotton by the planter, thus doing away with middle men, middle warehouses, middle commissions, middle insurances, and all that interminable medium which saps up our substance and concentrates our exports at Liverpool.

To build up a southern importing market in opposition to New York.

To establish, through railroad alliances, more sympathy with the great West and Northwest, socially, commercially, and nationally.

To have one or more lines of Steamers to Europe.

To induce emigration through southern ports, to pass to the West by a communication always open, expeditions, and cheap; or to settle on our fertile lands.

To stimulate manufactures and general industry.

To educate our children at home—to spend our wealth at home.

To aim at commercial and industrial independence.

MRS. CASS.—The National Intelligencer, in alluding to the death of this accomplished lady, feelingly says: "How often does a brief word of the Telegraph fill many bosoms with pain! Last week it said to us, simply, 'Mrs. Cass is dead'; but that short sentence gave pain to many kindred hearts hearts here where she was well remembered and loved. Of all the estimable ladies have resided at the seat of government with their husbands holding public stations, not one was more esteemed for goodness and sweetness than the amiable and gentle wife of Mr. Cass, or the memories of whose virtues will be more warmly and sincerely cherished by the survivors of the circle in which she was best known."

SEED CORN.—The farmers of Illinois are complaining that their corn is unfit for seed. It is said that in some parts of the State, not one kernel in twenty will germinate if planted. This defect is attributed to the dry weather of summer and first fall month checking its growth, and the wet weather of the rest of the season keeping it in the milk, or at least the germ soft until frost came, which destroyed its life.

STORM—LOSS OF LIFE—RUMOR, &c.—One of the most terrific storms which it has been our lot to record, passed over this section of our county on Friday night last. Its effects on the river were destructive—causing fearful loss of life and property. It is rumored here as if as a couple of coal boats attempted to land below town, they came together with such violence, that both were sunk, and that the entire crew of one—amounting to eight persons—and one of the others, found a watery grave. Some of the survivors are now in town, and truly do they tell a melancholy story. It is also stated that some two or three other boats, besides those mentioned above, were sunk within a mile or two of Wellville. The Egyptian darkness of the night, and the violence of the storm, render it next to an impossibility that a single individual on board the last mentioned boats could be saved! For humanity's sake, we hope the above rumors are greatly exaggerated; yet the circumstances, we fear, are against us. We have not been able to learn any names.—*Wellville Patriot.*

MR. SOULE AND THE SPANISH MISSION.—In stating the other day that Mr. Soule had declared that he would not accept the Spanish Mission unless he was clothed with full powers for the purchase of Cuba, we were not, probably entirely correct. But it was an error merely of expression. The term acquisition, instead of purchase, should have been used. With this correction the statement is strictly accurate—our information was from unquestionable authority. Mr. Soule is after Cuba, and he takes the Mission to Madrid by hook or by crook.—About this there is no mistake. Let him take care that he don't come down on the wrong side of the object he is practicing at and bark his own shins into the bargain.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

JOHN SKIN O'BRIEN, an Indian Chief, one hundred years old, recently visited the Philadelphia House of Industry, with his wife and five of his youngest children. He was born in Massachusetts, in the Oneida tribe of Indians. His mother was the daughter of a chief of the tribe, his father an Irishman. At the age of twelve years he was sent to Europe to be educated as a physician, where he remained until 22 years of age.—He was in Paris when LAFAYETTE was preparing to join in the revolution, and there formed the determination to return and engage in its struggles. He joined the Eastern division of the army under General WASHINGTON, and Surgeon's mate under Dr. CONSTOCK. He was engaged in nearly all the battles of that eventful period; received two wounds from balls and one from a bayonet in the chest. In the war of 1812 he again joined the army; commanded a company of Sharpshooters under WILKS, PIKE and BROWN. He is the father of thirty-one children, all living, he having his third wife. His intellect is good and unimpaired, stands over six feet in height, and very athletic. His face is handsome, and covered with a venerable beard.

A MUTINY occurred on board the ship Glance, bound from New York to Australia, on the 3d of February, soon after crossing the line, in consequence of the captain refusing to allow liquor to the crew. It was quelled after the arrest of four of the men.

Spring, the Philadelphia Murderer, to whom was granted a new trial, because of some informality in the jury, has again been convicted of murder in the first degree.—He made a solemn statement reiterating his previous charge that the murder was committed by his son.

Damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of \$3,500 have been obtained before the District Court at Pittsburgh, by an emigrant named Benno Matthes, who alleged that while travelling in the cars of the Company, in December, 1851, he had his feet frozen, there being no fire or fuel in the cars, which were kept standing at one place on the road for twenty-two hours.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.—The employing printers of New York have refused to pay the prices asked by the journeymen, and large numbers of them have struck. A number have left the office of the Courier and Enquirer, that paper advertised for a number of girls to fill their places. The result was, the application of full one hundred females. Out of that number the necessary quota was picked, and the paper henceforth is to be got out solely by females.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—We learn from the Marietta Intelligencer that DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE, of that city, died on Sunday, April 3d. He was 75 years of age, and for fifty years had been a merchant in Marietta. He was brother of Gov. WOODBRIDGE, of Michigan, and was very generally known and respected for his integrity and many virtues. Marietta has lost several of her old and substantial citizens during the past year.

Hos. W. A. GORMAN, of Indiana, has received the appointment of Governor of Minnesota Territory.

The Jail at Chesterfield, South Carolina, was recently destroyed by fire, and eight prisoners perished in the flames.

The New York Times, speaking of Mr. Soule's appointment as Minister to Spain, says, that on a recent occasion—

Mr. Soule declared that he would not accept the Spanish Mission, except upon one condition, and that condition he did not suppose the administration would grant. Upon being questioned as to what it was, he replied that it was that he should have unlimited powers for the purchase of Cuba.

We infer, therefore, that Mr. Soule is invested with unrestricted authority to bargain for that island. This is the object for which he goes.

A GOOD BUSINESS.—We know of two gentlemen, old citizens of this place, who have been actively engaged for the last two years in importing and selling the fine breeds of fowls, pigs, &c., who in the last year cleared at least \$5,000 each in this business. A large number of our citizens and planters along the coast, are engaged in trying experiments with these imported fowls, &c. and so far they have been successful.—*N. O. Pic.*

Gold mines of great value have been discovered in Oregon.

The following very clever stanza by somebody, is commended to the attention of everybody. "Never say die" is a soul-inspiring motto:

"Has fortune frowned, my honest friend? Don't hang your head so low! This is no time to falter now! Up strike another blow! Don't sit, and groan, and grunt, and tell What you have tried to do; But place your shoulders to the wheel, Strain nerve, and put 'er through."

It is understood that Mr. Rogers, our present minister at St. James, will not be relieved till the first of July next, when Mr. Buchanan will enter on his duties.

THE GOLD DOLLAR.—The New York Express of Monday says—Small gold coin is sold in our market for 1 per cent. premium. There is such a demand for the Gold Dollar, the mint fails to supply it. Its energies are directed towards meeting the demands of large depositors, to whom it can return \$20 pieces, quicker than it can return any other coin.

The Mt. Vernon Whig says that the Court was occupied on last Tuesday in the trial of a case in which the value of two sheep was involved. The proof showed them to be worth three dollars. The case was tried three times by a jury before the Justice of the Peace, & has been pending two terms in the Common Pleas. The costs will probably amount to seventy-five dollars. "Those that dance must pay the fiddler."

THE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.
St. Louis, April 13.
A large number of emigrants are in the city, making preparations to start for California. The first steamer for that port, Council Bluffs reports a good stage of water, and that the traders at the various points had made ample provisions for California, Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants.

HOOSIAC TUNNEL.

Boston, April 13.
The House committee has reported favorably on the proposition to loan the credit of the State for 2,500,000 dollars to construct the Hoosatic tunnel.

A Kentucky lady, from Washington co., has gone to Indiana to fill up the sparsely populated portion of Hoosierdom. She has her family of twelve twins with her, the animated products of seven years of married life.

FINALE TO A COURTSHIP.—"Flora, ah! dearest Flora—I am come—ah! Flora, I come to—oh! you can decide my fate—I am come, my Flora—ah!"

"I see you, Malcolm, perfectly. You are come, you tell me interesting intelligence certainly. Well, what next?"

"Oh, Flora! I am come to—"

"To offer me your heart and hand, I suppose!"

"Yes!"

"Well, do it like a man, then, and not like a monkey."

"Plague take your self-possession!" exclaimed I, suddenly starting up from my knees, upon which I had fallen in an attitude that might have won the approval of Madame de Maille-Fraize, "you make me ashamed of myself," said Flora.

"You like brevity, it would seem."

"Yes," replied Flora.

"Will you give me a kiss?"

"You may take one."

"I took the proffered kiss."

"Now, this is going to work rationally," said Flora; when a time is to be said, why may it not be said in two seconds, instead of stammering and stammering two hours about it! Oh! how cordially do I hate all mysteries," exclaimed the merry maiden, clasping my arm energetically.

"Well, then," said I, humbug apart, "what day shall we fix for our marriage?"

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